INSECT UPDATES

PECAN PRODUCTION MEETINGS

Angel Acebes-Doria and Will Hudson

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AMBROSIA BEETLES

Ambrosia beetles collected from young infested pecan trees in Georgia.

- Vulnerable Trees: young and stressed (especially under flooded conditions)
- Trees can recover, but the more the attack, the higher the possibility trees could die
- Immediate action is vital in saving the tree

Signs of ambrosia beetle infestations.

Asian/Granulate Ambrosia Beetle

Xylosandrus crassiusculus

Black Stem Borer

Xylosandrus germanus

- Native to SE Asia
- Pest of ornamental nurseries and tree fruit
- Attack many tree species >120 species (GAB), >200 species (BSS)
- Hosts: Dogwood, honeylocust, oaks, magnolia, maple, redbud, apple, conifers
- They do not feed on the tree, they only excavate the tree to grow a fungus that they use as food.
- They are very attracted to ethanol.
- Females are active flyers and they are the ones captured in ethanol traps
- They are low flyers (position traps less than 1 m from the ground)

AMBROSIA BEETLE MONITORING

- Bolt of wood with a drilled hole in the middle
- Pour **ethanol** into the hole; cover with cork
- Deploy traps along woodlines next to orchards by early Feb in south GA
- Traps indicate beetle activity, check traps for ‘toothpicks’ and/or holes
- When attacks are detected, treat infested trees with **pyrethroids** using a hand gun (repeat applications after 7-10 days)

Holes not made by Ambrosia Beetles

James Solomon, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

OTHER EARLY SEASON INSECT PESTS

Pecan Phylloxera

- Spray at budbreak (1st pre-pollination Spray)
- Orchards with previous history of infestation, spray with imidacloprid
- Time sprays before the insects are enclosed by the galls
- Too late to spray once damage is observed

Bud Moth

- Vulnerable: trees that are leafing out
- Scout for bud moth damage in young trees
- If symptoms are observed, use caterpillar-targeted materials such as Intrepid
- Time application before caterpillars bore into the shoots

LATE-SEASON INSECTICIDAL TRIALS: APHIDS AND MITES

SCOUT AND APPLY ONLY IF NEEDED!

Yellow Aphids:

Nexter (11 oz/A), Movento (8 oz/A*), Carbine (2.8 oz/A*), Closer (2.75 oz/A*)

Black aphids:

Nexter (11 oz/A*), Closer (2.75 oz/A*), Magister (24 oz/A*)

Mites:

Carbine (2.8 oz/A*), Magister (24 oz/A*), Nexter (11 oz/A*), Closer (2.75 oz/A*)

(* Sprayed with Humispread as an Adjuvant: Optional)

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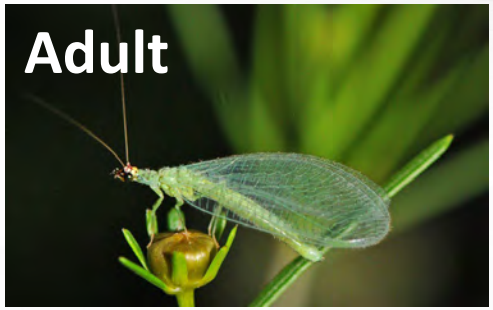
EARLY IN THE SEASON: HOLD OUT SPRAYING FOR APHIDS! DO NOT USE PYRETHROIDS OR LORSBAN TO CONSERVE BENEFICIAL INSECTS!

Common Beneficial Insects

Lacewing



Lady Beetles

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Common Beneficial Insects

Pirate Bugs

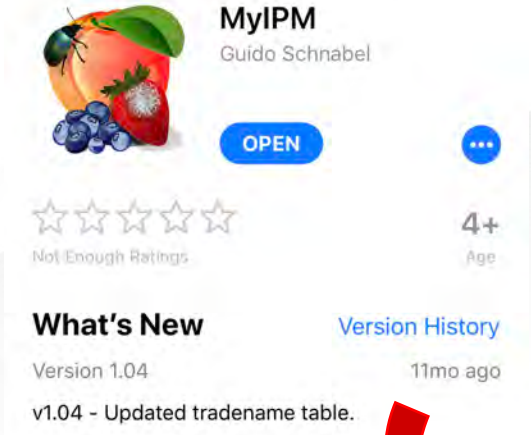
Nymph feeding on aphid

Adult

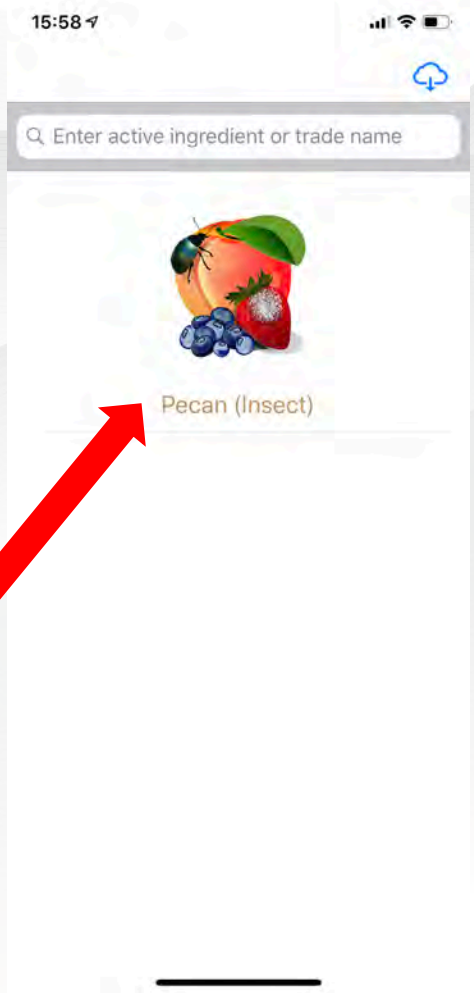
Take Home

- Scouting is very important.
- Assess infestation levels and only treat if needed.
- Timing of application is important.
- If you choose to control for insects early in the season, try to avoid pyrethroids and chlorpyrifos to help conserve beneficial insects.

MyIPM App:
Free Mobile App with Info on Pecan Pests & Their Management



Available for iPhones & Androids



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DIAGNOSTICS AND MANAGEMENT

Overview/Gallery/More

Active Ingredients

Trade Names

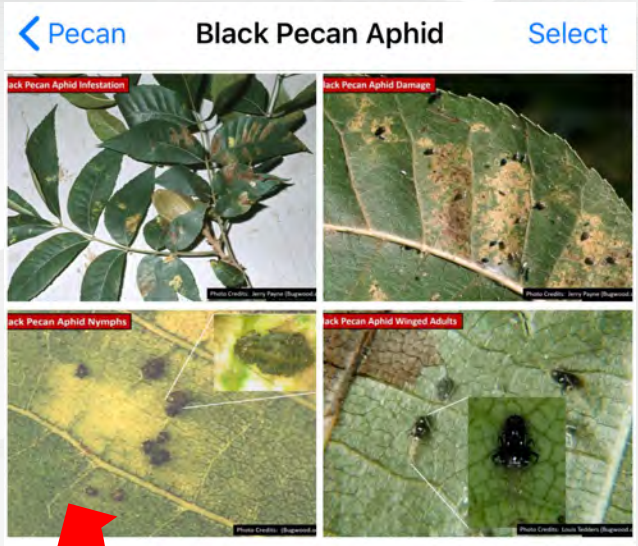
GENERAL

Pesticide Resistance

About MyIPM

Feedback

Pictures



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Pecan | Black Pecan Aphid | Select

Conventional | Organic

Trade Name	Efficacy	Rate/Acre
Admire Pro	?	7-14 fl oz
Apta	?	17-27 fl oz
Assail 30SG	?	2.5-9.6 fl oz
Belay	?	3-6 fl oz
Beleaf	+++++	2-2.8 fl oz
Carbine	+++++	2-2.8 fl oz
Centric	?	2-2.5 fl oz
Closer	+++++	1.5-2.75 fl oz
Fulfill	?	4 oz
Lorsban	?	Check Label
Nexter	++++	5.2-10.67 fl oz
Provado	?	see label

Extension Programs

GPGA Meeting:

March 27 (Tifton Conference Center)

New Pecan Grower School:

April 16 (Tifton)

Field Day:

First Thursday of September

Location: Grower Farm

Website:

www.ugapecan.org

Blog:

https://site.extension.uga.edu/pecan/

Acknowledgment

Georgia Pecans

Georgia Pecan Commodity Commission

MyIPM App Collaborators:

Guido Schnabel (Clemson University)

Brett Blaauw (UGA)

Tree Nut Entom Lab:

Pam Halliday, Kam Walker, Kyle Slusher, Sara Beth Massey

Taylor Davenport (Forest Entomology)